



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

cated, although little detailed information concerning them can be afforded.

Dr. Scherling's pamphlet is a scholarly contribution to archaeological economics, and should take rank with many of the recent publications of the so-called historical school.

H. PARKER WILLIS.

---

*Minnesota: State, County, Township and City.* By FRANK L. McVEY, Minneapolis: University Book Store. 1898. 12mo, pp. x+83, with three maps and two diagrams.

A BOOK of about ninety pages. It is just what it pretends to be "a handbook of information concerning the state, its government, officers and resources." "A compilation, and nothing more, of those facts and laws which every citizen should know." The first part is given to the state, setting forth its position, territory, wealth, population, and government. The second part is devoted to the county, its organization and government; the third part treats of the town, the school district, the village, the city, giving classification, organization, officers, powers, salaries, etc.

The information is gathered from reliable sources and the digest and outlines of government are well arranged and clearly stated. The work is excellently adapted to its purpose "to give to students and teachers a sort of laboratory book for use in civil government."

F. A. C.

---

*Congressional Committees.* By LAUROS G. McCONACHIE, PH.D. (Library of Economics and Politics.) New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1898. 12mo, pp. xiv+441.

THIS is a painstaking and exhaustive treatise. Introductory to the general thesis Dr. McConachie has traced the evolution of the committee system in the colonies and provisional governments prior to the establishment of the federal constitution. After showing the relation of the congressional committee to the government and to the interests of the people, he takes up its development in the house and senate separately. While the author has not given special emphasis to the economic importance of such study, his standpoint being one of political science, the investigation may well be utilized by the student

of economics. Government today, more than at any other time in the development of political institutions, has taken on an industrial and economic aspect. Its basis, the conservation of the general welfare, is economic. Every new device inaugurated, every modification is made with this in view. The gradual development of new industrial functions, managed or controlled by the political organization, has brought the institutions of government more forcibly within the notice of the economist. The economic interest of the individual members of society is being worked out in the political organization. A study of the economic institutions of today must of necessity include government. The thesis of the author may be regarded as being the adaptation of the committee system to the economic interests of the people organized in the state.

F. A. C.